SAFETY FILM

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865. NUMBER 10.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FRANCE COMING TO HER SENSES.

She Asks for a Renewal of Naval Intercourse.

Withdrawal of Belligerent Rights to the Confederates.

Jeff. Davis Implicated in the Cruelties Practiced Upon Union Prisoners.

NEW GOVERNORS APPOINTED FOR GEORGIA AND TEXAS.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE IN SECRET SESSION.

Stephens' Manner in Asking for Pardon.

A Lot of Alien Enemies Sent Out of the Country.

The 8th Illinois Cavalry Going to St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arraignment of the Rebel Ex-Governors of Georgia and Texas—Decisions in Regard to Officers Mustered Out.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Alexander H. Stevens, in an application for pardon, acknowledges his guilt of treason in the United States' rights, does not claim amnesty, but pleads exemption from the effect of the amnesty proclamation. His application is followed by many rebel biggies.—Nicholas C. Davis, late Governor of the United States, who are all unwilling to give up their citizens' rights, except Texas, who is willing to give up that their defeat by the bayonet, requires no more apology than a defeat by a ballot; that there was no right of secession, and that the people of the State have been in a torpid condition ever since the President to-day appointed James Johnson, of Columbus, Ga., as Provisional Governor of that State. Johnson for many years has been a prominent Whig politician, and during the progress of the rebellion has borne the reputation of being an unconditional Union man. Thompson returned to Texas, and will not be long in following. Gen. Hamilton was formerly United States Senator from Texas, and has since been appointed Provisional Governor of that State. Johnson for many years has been a prominent Whig politician, and during the progress of the rebellion has borne the reputation of being an unconditional Union man. From the state

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865.

A BRIEF COMPARISON.

It is impossible to forgive Jeff Davis, and impossible to forget that Gen. Lee was Davis' partner and subaltern in the infamy of which both are guilty. Europe cries out against the punishment of the first, and a few sympathizers with treason, here in the North, are engaged in making up a well-filled purse for the last. Let us see what both deserve at the hands of their countrymen. The French Revolution stands in history as the epitome of all horror, mainly because of the penalty of death, inflicted by the guillotine, on so many thousand political prisoners: No writer of the present day raises to the utmost his eternal loathing of heads in 1793 and 1794, without a shudder; and all mankind have agreed to consider those years as the consummation of all that was savage and unpardonable in the annals of modern Europe. Yet we assert that by direct agency of Davis and by the consent of Gen. Lee, *more men were destroyed by the guillotine in the last four years of the prison-pens of the South, than were destroyed by the guillotine in France*, from the beginning of the revolution to the end! We do not take into the account the massacres at Nantes, Lyons and elsewhere; we include executions by the guillotine alone. They were less in number than the aggregate of the starvations that have already come to us from that infernal despotism, that Davis controlled and Lee defended. We call attention to this comparison solely for the benefit of the Englishmen who are pleading for a mere ferror and more revengeful than Robespierre as well as for the few of our countrymen who are actively endeavoring to fill Lee's pocket, with a golden reward for his skill and endurance in defending a more infamous policy than Robespierre ever was bad enough to conceive. As for those latter, as they cannot be ignorant of the facts, they are surely dead to shame; and nothing less than a touch of the prison discipline, that Lee might have inflicted with a word, would bring them to a complete consciousness of what they are doing. As that is impossible, they must be left to the execrations of those in whom moral sentiment and decency are not dead.

JAY COOKE ON THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Jay Cooke, Esq., has issued a lengthy circular, of which he has furnished us an advanced copy, entitled "Our National Debt a National Blessing," in which some very astounding propositions are set forth. Mr. Cooke asserts broadly that a national debt is "actual cash capital," and furthermore that the larger the national debt the greater the debt, in addition of four thousand millions of money to the capital of the kingdom." It follows logically that the public debt of the United States is an addition to the wealth of the country, and for those latter, as they cannot be ignorant of the facts, they are surely dead to shame; and nothing less than a touch of the prison discipline, that Lee might have inflicted with a word, would bring them to a complete consciousness of what they are doing. As that is impossible, they must be left to the execrations of those in whom moral sentiment and decency are not dead.

Either the President had or had not the power to determine whether negro citizens should vote. If he had that power, he had the same power to determine that they should so. But they should not vote; for a power to decide a question is only one way to no power at all—the question being already decided.

If the President had not the power to decide the question it were because his power was limited by some constitution or law in force at the time he issued his proclamation. The President refers to "the constitutional laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the 7th day of January, 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession." There is no intermediate state between a law in force, and a law not in force. The former continues to be valid until—the latter cannot be resurrected except by the legislative power. If the constitution and laws of Mississippi in force on the 9th of January, 1861, are now in force then, President Johnson has no power to appoint a Governor of Mississippi. If they are not now in force, then there is no authority that he should adopt them as the basis of the right of suffrage, more than of the right of electing their own Governor. But he plainly has done so in force, not only by appointing a Governor in violation of them—but by referring to them not as in force now, but as having been in force prior to the ordinance of secession.

And admit for argument's sake that the President has the lawful power to exclude unpardoned rebels from taking part in the reconstruction of the State Government, where does he get his authority to exclude any eligible loyal citizens, or to discriminate among them in the matter of suffrage? Those latter are slow men and Americans, and their warm attachment to the constitution and the Union is conceded. They constitute a large majority of the whole population of Mississippi. We repeat the question, where does the President claim his authority to exclude these loyal, partisan citizens from the polls, in the preliminary organization of that State?

But the President says the failure "Convention" and "Legislature" of the State "to adopt the amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting slavery within the limits of the State, etc.," is "now the people of the several States completing the Federal Union, have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time."

If the people, as a whole people of the States are to vote rightfully exercised this power, and if the President means to confer the same power upon the people of the States, why does the President not take it out of their hands and exercise it himself? Why does he delay this very question until the people of the States are to vote? Is the power to be exercised in the name of "sovereignty" to be left in the hands of a State and to be exercised by the people of a State, and in the name of "sovereignty" to be withdrawn from the hands of the people of a State and exercised by the President?

But admit that the President has the power to determine whether negro citizens should vote, and that he has exercised it, and that the people of Mississippi—735 free white citizens, under the Reed Black Code—have refused to vote for suffrage, and, as all slaves, who were then not citizens but chattels, had therefore formed no part of the "people of this so-called State." During the war the able portion of the negroes, removals, and deaths, caused by the inhumanity of Mississippi—certainly to 300,000; very possibly to 350,000. On the other hand, many negroes from the more northern States have been driven into Mississippi, enough doubtless after offsetting the losses by all means to raise the present negro population of the State to 400,000. Upon these data the "people of Mississippi" at the date of the ordinance of secession form but one-third of this present "people of Mississippi." And now, under the principle of government by the people is vindicated when a few men and laws made by the former are imposed by the President on the latter to an obvious settled majority of the latter, when we reflect that of the white third of the people of Mississippi every soul, so far as is known, were secessionists and rebels, while only the black two-thirds are really in favor of the National Union. It is hard to see how the reconstruction of the State, on the basis of placing the feet of the white rebels on the necks of the black Unionists, can be said to be for emancipation or for Union.

It is further to be understood that while the blacks are excluded from the suffrage, they count as full men in the representation in Congress, and as full persons in the enumeration of all that was savage and unpardonable in the annals of modern Europe. Yet we assert that by direct agency of Davis and by the consent of Gen. Lee, *more men were destroyed by the guillotine in France*, from the beginning of the revolution to the end! We do not take into the account the massacres at Nantes, Lyons and elsewhere; we include executions by the guillotine alone. They were less in number than the aggregate of the starvations that have already come to us from that infernal despotism, that Davis controlled and Lee defended. We call attention to this comparison solely for the benefit of the Englishmen who are pleading for a mere ferror and more revengeful than Robespierre as well as for the few of our countrymen who are actively endeavoring to fill Lee's pocket, with a golden reward for his skill and endurance in defending a more infamous policy than Robespierre ever was bad enough to conceive. As for those latter, as they cannot be ignorant of the facts, they are surely dead to shame; and nothing less than a touch of the prison discipline, that Lee might have inflicted with a word, would bring them to a complete consciousness of what they are doing. As that is impossible, they must be left to the execrations of those in whom moral sentiment and decency are not dead.

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THE SUFFRAGE IN MISSISSIPPI.

The important political act of President Johnson's administration this day, is the insertion of the following proviso against negro suffrage, in his proclamation of reconstruction for North Carolina and Mississippi:

"In which State, excepting that one has been held subject to the action of Congress, all the civil rights and privileges of such citizens in the several States remain unimpaired or unrestricted by reason of their participation in the rebellion, and in which the people are maintaining loyal governments in full conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States."

The natural inquiry is, Why would it not be well to go on adding to the wealth of the nation, instead of making a process as exhausting to the debt? If we have acquired three thousand millions of new wealth by borrowing that amount of money, and firing it off at the rebels, how much more than three thousand millions more and fire it off at the moon? We might soon become the richest people in the world. Mr. Cooke will perhaps admit that the brave, the widows, orphans, poor, sufferers, cloth, etc., for which the Government exchanged its bondsand treasury notes, were also capital? Now, if the debt which the Government incurred in purchasing these articles, in itself an addition to the capital of the country, what has become of the other capital, the land, buildings, provisions, etc.? To our view that capital has been annihilated. To our view that was the only capital which entered into the transaction. That it was necessarily expended in putting down the rebellion, and ridding us of slavery, we agree. It was, nevertheless, as effectually destroyed and subtracted from the aggregate wealth of the country, as though it had been heaped together and burned. If Mr. Cooke thinks that the addition of a greater or less number of bits of pain or paper not only compensates for the loss, but adds to the wealth of the nation, he has fallen into an error quite inexcusable in one occupying so distinguished a position as his.

The national debt being an accomplished fact, it is easy to show that it is not an unjust legated evil. It is easy to show that the country can better afford, for some time at least, to pay the interest on it than to pay principal. But to say that the national debt is itself the wealth of the country is an absurdity too glaring to require refutation. Mr. Cooke says, that it was not the industry, not the iron, not the coal, of Great Britain, that made her people prosperous, but that "they became supreme in machinery and manufactures because capitalists, simply because their national debt added four thousand millions of capital to their previous stock of wealth," is such a monstrous delusion that any argument in which that is the starting point, must be received with the greatest caution.

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Special Notices.

Johnson's Hermetic Compound.

Remember It Ladies.

Aid for the Afflicted.

Hair Dye! Hair dye!!

The Japanese Hair Stain

Hair Improved

A Crown of Glory.

FOR INVIGORATING

Still Maintains Its Su

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARINE I

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

No. 148 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, CLAM-SHELL, TURPENTINE, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PUTTY, STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' SUNDRIES, &c.

Hotels.

TREMONT HOUSE,

HANCOCK ST., QUINCY, ILL.

Business Cards.

W. T. SHUFELDT, KRAEFFT & Co.

A. F. CROSKEY,

DISTILLER OF

Alcohol, Pure Spirits, Whiskies and COLUMBIAN GIN.

Office 21 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

SACKETT & CO.

Commission Merchants,

REMOVED TO

213 South Water-st., Farder's Buildings.

WILLIAM LITTER & CO

(Established in 1854.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in Produce,

No. 12 Lake-st., Chicago.

City Notices.

PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF SEWERS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

Chicago, June 18, 1865.

Transportation

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.—The Steamers and Mexican Mail Steamship Company's Steamers will leave New York for Vera Cruz, touching at Havana, as follows:

Meeting of Stockholders.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO., New York, June 15, 1865.

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Cook county, dated May 1, 1865, in the case of Wm. H. Ellsworth et al. vs. Curtiss W. Goodwin et al., I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1865, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit: [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

ROBACK BitBters

DR. C. W. ROBACK,

Proprietor, Cincinnati, O.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS, 18th U. S. Infantry, Chicago, May 8th, 1865.

NOTICE.

DURYEAS' STARCH.

THE BEST IN THE CHEAPEST.

Duryeas' Superior and SATIN GLOSS STARCH

DURYEAS' MAIZENA

N. A. HAVEN, Western Agent,

No. 44 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

NOTICE.

REMINGTON'S ARMY & NAVY Revolver.

NOTICE.—Insurance.—Mutual

NOTICE.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOME.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO &

NIGHT SCAVENGER.

CHARLES KUNZ

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865.

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Banking and Exchange.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

Have Removed from No. 38 Wall-street to

Nos. 94 Broadway and Wall Street,

NEW YORK.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST

Special Notices.

Dr. C. Bigelow, Specialist, Office, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.

To-day, we call the attention of the public to Dr. Bigelow, now permanently located in this city, who for the past ten years has, with unprecedented success, treated all cases of the genital organs, syphilis, scrofula, and all cases of private diseases, whether male or female, either Secretary, by initiation, or through carelessness. He has treated successfully cases that are of an intricate nature, and in fact, has a very extensive practice, and has made private diseases the study of a life time.

Do not devote your self time to position from sickness, and waste your health. He will tell you the nature of your disease, and how easily he can effect a cure. Do not hesitate to call. A friendly, confidential chat will do much to relieve the mind, and set it at rest at once. What tongue can tell what pen pen say, the miseries suffered by those misfortunates who, in some unguarded moment, have yielded to the solicitations of some way of temptation which they were unable to resist, and have fallen an easy prey to the tempter? The self-destruction is small always and the mental agony arising from the dread of exposure, and the fear of good name ruined these worst opinion is turned more than life itself. Afraid to take steps to the case whom the disease and the world should see, that which was at first but trifling, soon becomes chronic, spreading rapidly, and impoverishing the constitution with a deadly effect.

It is to the relief of this class that Dr. Bigelow, 179 Clark street—is especially devoting his energies. His success in curing cases of this nature, and his reputation is to pay the tempter, and who often fall into the pit they have digged for others. Those who have once fallen from the medical path of rectitude, and with the hope of regaining it, and shall confer all the resources of the medical art are called into requisition. Treated with that tenderness and delicacy which their feelings need, and which their position, and which, by the moral action thus inspired, forms an essential an aid to their physical recovery. Rooms must for institute, and hands that will receive all manifestation required in their case, so that they will fail to be treated on the best improved methods developed by modern research into the physiological relations existing between the sexual system, and its connection with the other portions of the animal economy; and with the artifice of the materia medica, Dr. Bigelow's extensively varied resources of which are in his hands, as occasion may require.

Remember 179 South Clark street. See advertisement in another column. jel9-m-fri-1t

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Canton Mouse Street, New Orleans, La., (established in 1830,) and now of the Medical Institute, No. 22 Randolph st. Ill is said by those who have had occasion to receive him and his services as Dr. James needs a book—he has no superior in the treatment of Private Diseases. Testimonials and testimonies from high medical authority—Professors of Medical Colleges and Hospitals throughout the United States, but from the almost entire South and West, will be found in his possession. Dr. James' personality and perfect confidence with his patients in his victims from the system with a secret, a perfect cure. Secret Diseases of every temporary kind and cured by an infallible method.

The disease of the most horrible kind, producing blotches on the face, nose, throat, and body generally, blood and sores, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Every impediment, and every restriction from the sexual system of those horrible maladies.

Dr. James' office and parlors are for gentlemen, between Main and Fourteen st., separate. Office hours from A. M. until P. M. and all communications strictly confidential. jel9-m-fri-1t

Prinie Haircr.

To the Ladies.—Mrs. Dr. Hall, No. 4 Lafayette Block, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn, has a new and improved method of curling the hair, which is the most perfect and durable of any in use. Also, to those of delicate constitutions, who cannot have their hair curled by the usual method, she will put up a curl that will last for months. Also, a new and improved method of dressing the hair, which is the most beautiful and durable of any in use. Also, for sale by all druggists.

A Crown of Glory.

Rose Sap, Walnuts and Wormseed are beautiful beautifiers of the hair, and are the principal ingredients in Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Only 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Improved

Sold by all druggists.

FOR INVIGORATING

SCROFULA, CANCER, GOITRE

SKIN DISEASES, &c.

Joyne's Alterative

Still Maintains Its Su

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

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ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FIRST

Miscellaneous.

$100 REWA

FOR A RESIDENCE THAT WILL C

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

TICKLING in the THRO

WHOOPING C

Or Relieve Consumptive C

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALS

OVER 50,000 BOTTL

Have been used in the eastern town, and

EMINENT PHYSICIAN

It does not dry up a Coug

This invariably, one to twenty, the patient to rest tranquil.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will Invariably Cure Trifling in the

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely

Stubborn Cough.

And if not, through it is of more and speedy in its effects, it is perfectly harmless, being entirely vegetable, and may be taken by the youngest child with perfect safety. Full directions with each bottle. Price 25 cents. COE'S COUGH BALSAM will guarantee a saving in nurses.

No Family Should Be withe

It is within the reach of multiple purchase.

ONLY 40 CEN

And if on investigation and thorough trial you do not find it to be all that is claimed for it, the above medicine, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Be sure and call for COE'S COUGH BALSAM, and take no other. For sale by all druggists.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprie

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DR

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE RE

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NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER.

AND SPEEDY REMEDY

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CONSTRUCTIONS OF WA

Being a combination of

FLUID PREPARATION.

FLUID PREPARATION.

THEY ARE DIFFERENT THAN

THEY ARE DIFFERENT THAN

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD.

SURE TO DO GOOD.

SURE TO DO GOOD.

AND CANNOT DO

AND CANNOT DO

AND CANNOT DO

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are sold at all times, except during your

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Observe carefully the directions around each

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROP

Are for, "LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS" in the

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprie

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CLARK'S

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RESTORATIVE FOR THE H

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GRAY OR FADED HA

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

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CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR.

Give it a Trial

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Medicinal.

DR. HASTINGS'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure rheumatism in the worst form in a few days.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, old Sores, Swelling of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases, and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla

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DR. HASTINGS'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

DR. EASTERLY

Chicago Tribune.
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1863.

THE CITY.

1. THE TIME—Summer Come—The time is drawing the hot spell for the benefit of the soldiers, is now at hand; a great abundance of goods remain unsold. The Knowlton Guerrillas are mustered everything down at least to patriotic prices, and the Sanitary Fair Board will be compelled to close their doors for want of room, to admit any or customers. Let everyone attend to this; they can buy whatever they want at much less than retail prices, and will get a good deal for their money. The Fair closes on the 4th. And remember, too, that all this handsome, every dollar paid for purchases is so much added to the Sanitary Treasury. There ought not to be a single article left unsold by the close of this week.

AMUSEMENTS.

ORTON HOUSE.—Testimonial Benefit to U. H. Crosby this afternoon and evening. "Pea Diavolo," a brilliant and attractive piece, the musical is a success, and "21 Pollops" in the evening.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.—Second week of Mrs. Leighton and Yankee Locke. The latter comedy a "True Love never did Run Smooth," and "A comedietta of Petroleum, or Dot's Struck Ile."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—This evening will the presented the tragedy of "Lucretia Borgia," and the comedy of "His Last Legs."

☞Correspondents desiring to collect to us MUST forward "on the first page, headed, "To THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

THE MERCANTILE UNION will meet at half past 8 o'clock this (Monday) p. m., at the study of Dr. Jenkins, No. 232 Erie street.

ST. GILES.—The members of the St. George Society will meet at the committee room in Metropolitan hall for the arrangement of their annual picnic, and other matters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The thanks of the THE TRIBUNE correspondent are due to William Sullivan, Esq., who "fattened" under the "Extreme Heats" for sundry favors received on the sultry night, when the mercury ranged above a mild, and the "Extreme Heats" were the very hot of our own.

FIRE.—About nine o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame dwelling No. 48 Liberty street, occupied by Mr. Shelton. The damage was very slight. The fire is said to have originated in a defective flue.

VIOLATING CONSCRIPTION.—Two Holland brought before Justice Milliken, on the charge of selling liquor without license, to Hoosier, was found guilty of the offense, and fined $50 and costs.

John Mallor, the violator bridge ordinance, by driving faster than a walk over LaSalle street bridge, was fined $5 and costs.

RESPECTFUL BOARDERS.—Kate Simson, Magnie Barnes, and Augusta Jones, three young women who came from New Orleans last spring that they might spend the summer months in country quarters, and the winter in the city, hesitated to attend to their boarding bills, and so absented on a late hour on Friday, and on Saturday morning appeared at the Desplaines Street Police Court, where the usual ceremonies from the Criminal Code were used to bear at the Bridewell for a period of forty-two days.

CRIMINAL TESTIMONIAL.—The auction sale of tickets for Monday night was very successful, the bidding being very spirited, about 600 seats being sold. The investment is, to allow all who wish to attend, to secure any of the unsold seats on Monday by paying the $1 each extra as usual. It will be observed that the opera selected for the ben to-morrow is Fra Diavolo, which has been received by the public during the season with the greatest favor, and is one of the most popular of Auber's creations. The price is as heretofore, one dollar to all parts of the house. On the evening gala night, I Pollops.

LARCENY.—John Bailey was charged on Saturday in the Police Court with stealing certain goods, the value of $100 from Mr. Pennoyer, of the town of Leyden, twelve miles from the city. Bailey went to the house of Mr. Pennoyer some six weeks ago and asked for employment. He was hired and went to work on the farm. Some afternoon he was missed from the house. Butter was a month and then left, coming to Chicago. Sunday he came at once to the house of Mr. Pennoyer, and he have had a wife, and left her was arrested on the charge of larceny as above stated. It appeared that a portion of the goods were sent to and were to be forwarded for the remainder of the goods sealed, so he disposed of at some future time. Bailey was bound over to the next term of the Recorder's Court.

DEAD.—In the TRIBUNE of June 8th was chronicled the arrest in the previous day of one S. W. Davis, employed as chief book keeper in the building firm of Gage Brothers & Co., who was arrested upon the charge of embezzlement, and making false entries, thus defrauding his employers out of a large sum of money. The accused endeavored to escape at the time, and succeeded, but was arrested on the following day by officer Beach. A moment afterwards the report of a pistol was heard in the room adjoining that in which had shot himself with a Smith & Wesson revolver, the ball taking effect in the right temple. Since then there Davis has been confined to the House of Correction, and died there at half past seven o'clock on Saturday morning. Deceased was a young man, only twenty-two years of age, and highly respectable family.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

At the conclusion of the speech there was loud and long continued cheering.

SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Col. Langley replied as follows:

I can assure you, in behalf of the two Illinois regiments, that we appreciate the kindness of the people of Chicago and the people of the country generally, and the hearty reception given by those soldiers now returned home. We have suffered much since the great results that have been achieved by the Army of the Cumberland, and the Military Commission, and I sincerely thank my brother officers for the kind manner in which they will be found. Laughter.] All we ask and all we desire is that when we are called upon to perform good of our services when required in the field of battle.

After following sentiments, when you get home remember what you have seen and heard, and when you can say, just call back to mind where you were and what you heard. Three cheers were given for Peck and the Little Kenawee. It is not a year since the regiment left Chicago, and in that time they have fought and bled. Col. McCook. That was on the fifth of August, 1862. Then the regiment came home to Chicago, surrounded by bright anticipations and childhood's dreams, and it met with the dead, the rocks and the fields of Chickamauga. Here we had to fight with our own, and we did not exactly know how it was going to result—but we were pushed; we regained the ground—and in three days we had Johnson and his whole army in full retreat. Then we had a lesson to you. Temporary defeat is the forerunner of victory. A defeated army will not give him a chance of stopping until he reaches the Tennessee river. Then we had to fight. That is